

JS-6

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

SUNFLOWER ASSOCIATES LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

SABER A. AL SMADI, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. SA CV 15-1111 DOC (JCGx)

**ORDER SUMMARILY REMANDING  
IMPROPERLY REMOVED ACTION**

The Court will summarily remand this unlawful detainer action to state court because Defendant removed it improperly.

On July 14, 2015, Saber A. Al Smadi (“Defendant”), having been sued in what appears to be a routine unlawful detainer action in California state court, lodged a Notice of Removal of that action in this Court (“Notice”) and also presented a request to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“Request”). [Dkt. Nos. 1, 4.] That same day, Sunflower Associates LLC (“Plaintiff”) filed a motion to remand (“Motion”). [Dkt. No. 8.] The Court has denied Defendant’s Request under separate cover because the action was improperly removed. To prevent the action from remaining in jurisdictional limbo, the Court issues this Order to remand the action to state court.

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1 In the Notice, Defendant primarily contends that removal is proper under  
 2 28 U.S.C. § 1443(1), on the grounds that “the California Civil Code procedures  
 3 authorizing evictions . . . discriminate[] unfairly against . . . Ethnic-Surname  
 4 Americans” and thus violate 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981 and 1982. (Notice at 6-7.)

5 As a rule, a successful petition for removal under 28 U.S.C. § 1443(1) must  
 6 satisfy the two-part test articulated by the Supreme Court in *Georgia v. Rachel*, 384  
 7 U.S. 780 (1966), and *City of Greenwood, Miss. v. Peacock*, 384 U.S. 808 (1966).  
 8 “First, the petitioners must assert, as a defense to the prosecution, rights that are given  
 9 to them by explicit statutory enactment protecting equal racial civil rights.” *Patel v.*  
 10 *Del Taco, Inc.*, 446 F.3d 996, 999 (9th Cir. 2006). “Second, petitioners must assert  
 11 that the state courts will not enforce that right, and that allegation must be supported by  
 12 reference to a state statute or a constitutional provision that purports to command the  
 13 state courts to ignore the federal rights.” *Id.*

14 Assuming, without deciding, that Defendant satisfies the first prong of this test,  
 15 he fails to satisfy the second. That is, Defendant fails to identify any “state statute  
 16 or . . . constitutional provision that purports to *command* the state courts to ignore  
 17 [Defendant’s] federal rights.” *See id.* (emphasis added); *see also Martingale Invs.,*  
 18 *LLC v. Frausto*, 2013 WL 5676237, at \*3 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 17, 2013) (remanding  
 19 unlawful detainer action where defendant failed to identify “a California statute or  
 20 constitutional provision that commands state courts to discriminate against parties with  
 21 ethnic surnames or otherwise discriminate on linguistic or racial grounds”).

22 Thus, there is no basis for removal under 28 U.S.C. § 1443(1).

23 Separately, Defendant contends that the Court may exercise federal-question  
 24 jurisdiction over the action. (Notice at 7-8); *see* 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1441(a). Pursuant  
 25 to the “well-pleaded complaint rule,” federal-question jurisdiction exists “only when a  
 26 federal question is presented on the face of the plaintiff’s properly pleaded complaint.”  
 27 *Caterpillar Inc. v. Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987). Here, Plaintiff’s underlying  
 28 complaint asserts a cause of action for unlawful detainer. [*See* Dkt. No. 1 at 20-23.]

1 “Unlawful detainer is an exclusively state law claim that does not require the  
 2 resolution of any substantial question of federal law.” *Martingale Invs.*, 2013 WL  
 3 5676237, at \*2. To be sure, in the Notice, Defendant generally invokes federal laws  
 4 concerning “fair housing, retaliatory evictions, and related racial discrimination,” and  
 5 also references, in passing, several federal statutes and constitutional provisions.  
 6 (Notice at 3, 8.) However, none of these federal laws appear on the face of Plaintiff’s  
 7 well-pleaded complaint, and may not serve as a basis for federal-question jurisdiction.  
 8 [See Dkt. No. 1 at 20-23]; *see also Caterpillar*, 482 U.S. at 392; *Vaden v. Discover*  
 9 *Bank*, 556 U.S. 49, 60 (2009) (holding that federal-question jurisdiction “cannot be  
 10 predicated on an actual or anticipated defense” nor on “an actual or anticipated  
 11 counterclaim”).

12 Thus, there is no basis for removal under 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a).<sup>1</sup>

13 Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that: (1) Plaintiff’s Motion be GRANTED<sup>2</sup>;  
 14 (2) this matter be REMANDED to the Superior Court of California, County of Orange,  
 15 Central Justice Center, 700 Civic Center Drive West, Santa Ana, CA 92701, for lack of  
 16 subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c); (3) the Clerk send a  
 17 certified copy of this Order to the state court; and (4) the Clerk serve copies of this  
 18 Order on the parties.

19  
 20  
 21 DATED: July 22, 2015

*David O. Carter*

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HON. DAVID O. CARTER  
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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 25  
 26 <sup>1</sup> Defendant acknowledges that the Court lacks diversity jurisdiction over the action. (*See*  
 27 Notice at 14.)

28 <sup>2</sup> Accordingly, Plaintiff’s “Ex-Parte Application to Shorten Time on Plaintiff’s Motion to  
 Remand This Case to State Court,” [Dkt. No. 7], is DENIED AS MOOT.